

**LAB Part 1**

**Steps 1 – Create the following web page.**

<! DOCTYPE html >

<html>

<head><title> Formatting</title></head>  
<body>

<address> I’m tag ADDRESS</address><br/>  
<cite>I’m tag CITE</cite><br/>

<dfn>I’m tag DFN</dfn><br/>

<var> I’m tag VAR</var><br/>

<samp> I’m tag SAMP</samp><br/>

<tt>I’ the TT tag look at me!</tt><br/>

<code> I’m the CODE tag look at me!</code><br/>

<pre> Have

A

Nice

Day

Look I used no BR tags

</pre>

</body>

</html>

**Step 2 – Save as chp4Lab.html**

**Step 3 – View both in IE, Chrome, and Mozilla**

**QUESTIONS**

**What is the purpose of the following tags? Did all the tags work in all the browsers? If not, identify which tag works in which browser.**

**<address> -**

**<cite> -**

**<dfn> -**

**<var> -**

**<tt> -**

**<code> -**

**<samp> -**

**<pre> -**

**Lesson HTML Paragraphs**

HTML documents are divided into paragraphs.

**HTML Paragraphs**

The HTML **<p>** element defines a **paragraph**.

**Example**

<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph</p>

**\*\*\*Note:** Browsers automatically add an empty line before and after a paragraph

**HTML Display**

You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.

Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.

With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

The browser will remove extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed.

Any number of spaces, and any number of new lines, count as **only one space**.

**Example**

<p>  
This paragraph  
contains a lot of lines  
in the source code,  
but the browser   
ignores it.  
</p>  
  
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains         a lot of spaces  
in the source         code,  
but the        browser   
ignores it.  
</p>

**Don't Forget the End Tag**

Most browsers will display HTML correctly even if you forget the end tag:

**Example**

<p>This is a paragraph  
<p>This is another paragraph

The example above will work in most browsers, but do not rely on it.

Forgetting the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors.

\*\*\*Note: Stricter versions of HTML, like XHTML, do not allow you to skip the end tag.

**HTML Line Breaks**

The HTML **<br/>** element defines a **line break**.

Use <br/> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

**Example**

<p>This is<br/>a para<br/>graph with line breaks</p>

The <br> element is an empty HTML element. It has no end tag.

**Example**

<p>This poem will display as one line:</p>  
<p>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</p>

**The HTML <pre> Element**

The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.

The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks: WYSIWYG (What you see is what you get)

**Example**

<pre>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</pre>

**HTML Tag Reference**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <p> | Defines a paragraph |
| <br> | Inserts a single line break |
| <pre> | Defines pre-formatted text |

**LAB Part 2**

**Step 1: Create the following web page.**

**<!DOCTYPE html >**

**<html>  
<head><title>**Chapter 2 Lab 3**</title></head>**

**<body>**

**<p>**Here is a clip from the website about cyber-attack. You can go online and open the lab from my wiki and copy and paste or just copy a paragraph from the Internet. Its main purpose is to show you what blockquote looks like**.</p>**

**<blockquote cite = “http://www.rand.org/blog/2013/01/a-matter-of-degree-who-can-authorize-a-cyberattack.html” ><p>** It’s that great gray area in between where the authority to carry out cyberattacks could profit from further definition. Take Stuxnet. Whoever carried it out is not at war with Iran (no one is), and the Natanz enrichment plant was not a military system in a war zone. So it wasn't an operational cyberattack. However, the purpose of the attack did not appear aimed at making life miserable for the average Iranian; so it really could not be characterized as a strategic attack, either. Stuxnet was closer to an act of sabotage. Although sabotage is not an act of war, the difference between sabotage and a strategic bombing campaign is a matter of degree (and, invariably, casualties). At a lower level, the United Kingdom reportedly penetrated a jihadist web site and substituted a harmless article (on cupcake manufacturing) for a harmful one (bomb manufacturing); this may not have been the only interference with such web sites. A good rule of thumb is that if the results of the action are going to come to the president's attention then the responsibility rests there as well. Whether repeat applications need specific authorization is a matter of details. **</p></blockquote>**

**<q>** This is the tag q **</q><br>**

**<p><big>** I promise to do all of my homework, **<ins>** all of my chores, **</ins>** clean the cat litter, and not watch more than **<del>** six **</del>** a half hour **<del>s</del>** of tv**.</big></p>**

**</p><abbr title = “Lyndon Baynes Johnson”>** LBJ**</abbr><br/>  
<acronym title = “Light Amplification By Stimulated Emission of Radiation”>** laser**</acronym><br/>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Step 2: Save as Chp2Lab3.html**

**Step 3: View in multiple Browsers not all tags work with each browser.**

**Lesson HTML <blockquote> Tag**

**Example**

A section that is quoted from another source:

<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">  
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.  
</blockquote>

**Definition and Usage**

The <blockquote> tag specifies a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

**Tip:** Use <q> for inline (short) quotations.

**Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5**

In HTML 4.01, the <blockquote> tag defines a long quotation.

In HTML5, the <blockquote> tag specifies a section that is quoted from another source.

**Differences Between HTML and XHTML**

**Note:** To validate a <blockquote> element as XHTML, it must contain only other block-level elements, like this:

<blockquote>  
<p>Here is a long quotation here is a long quotation.</p>  
</blockquote>

**Attributes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| cite | *URL* | Specifies the source of the quotation |

**QUESTIONS**

**What is the purpose of the following tags? Did all the tags work in all the browsers? If not, identify which tag works in which browser.**

**<blockquote> -**

**<q> -**

**<del> -**

**<ins> -**

**<abbr> -**

**<acronym>**